PART I—Section 2.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

No. G. 9575—*P. P.* 85-20-2, *dated* 17*th November* 1920.

The following Notification dated 6th November 1920, issued by the Government of India on "Non-Co-operation" is hereby republished for general information:—

"A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* issued to-day, publishes the following resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department:—

In view of the recent events the Governor-General in Council considers that it is necessary to make a further declaration of the attitude and policy of the Government of India towards the non-co-operation movement, not only for the guidance of Local Governments and Administration, but also for the information of the people of India. At the opening of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council, His Excellency the Viceroy explained the policy which the Government of India have up to date followed in this matter. Although, in their opinion the movement is unconstitutional in that it has as its object the paralysis and subversion of the existing administration of the country the Government have hitherto refrained from instituting criminal proceedings or taking any other action against those of its promoters who have advocated simultaneously with non-co-operation abstention from violence and they have instructed Local Governments to take action against those persons only who in furtherance of the movement, have gone beyond the limits originally set by its organisers and have by speech or writing openly incited the public to violence or have attempted to tamper with the loyalty of the army or of the police.

Considerations influencing Government Policy.

In adopting this policy, the Government have been influenced by several considerations. In the first place they have been reluctant to interfere with the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press at a time when India is on the threshold of a great advance towards the realization of the principle of self-government within the Empire, when, indeed, the first elections are already in sight. In recognition of that advance and in pursuance of the spirit of the King Emperor's Proclamation of December last they extended His Majesty's clemency to many hundreds of political offenders who were then in custody and they have since released from the restrictions of the Press Act numerous papers which were formerly held to security. Although these concessions have in many cases failed to evoke any response of recognition the Government are loth to reimpose restrictions which have so lately been relaxed.

In the second place, the Government are at all times reluctant to embark on a campaign against individuals some of whom may be actuated by honest, if misguided motives. This consideration is reinforced by the knowledge that such action even, if it took the form of prosecution under the ordinary criminal law, would be likely to give those against whom it might be directed the opportunity of posing as martyrs and might also by evoking false sympathy swell the number of adherents to a cause which has in itself no intrinsic merit to commend it to public acceptance.

The third and chief consideration, however, which has influenced the Government of India is their trust in the common sense of India, their belief that the sanity of the classes and the masses alike would reject non-co-operation as a visionary and chimerical scheme which, if successful, could only result in widespread disorder, political chaos and the ruin of all those who have any real stake in the country. The appeal of non-co-operation is to prejudice and ignorance, and its creed is devoid of any constructive genius. India has had bitter experience of the fruits of its forerunner, the Satyagraha cult, and the Governor-General in Council still hopes that with that lamentable warning before her eyes India will reject the much greater peril of non-co-operation. Its principal exponents have firmly avowed that their object is to destroy the present Government, to dig up the foundations of the British Government in India and they have promised their followers that, if only their gospel be generally accepted, India shall be self-governing and independent within one year.

Would leave India Defenceless.

The full cosummation of their hopes would leave India defenceless alike against foreign aggression and internal chaos. The benefits of stable Government and undisturbed peace, the results that have been attained by the orderly progress of India for more than a century, the still greater results which it is hoped will attend her advance under the Reforms Scheme, her material prosperity and her political progress are all to be sacrificed to the irresponsible caprice of a few misguided men. The confidence of Government in the good sense of India has already been in a great measure justified by the unanimity of her best minds in their condemnation

of the folly of non-co-operation. For a most weighty body of educated opinion has rejected this new doctrine as one that is fraught with most mischievous potentialities for India. But having failed to secure a favourable verdict from educated India the leaders of the movement have now been driven to increase the violence of their appeal to the masses and to endeavour to enlist under the banner of non-co-operation the sympathy and assistance of immature school boys and college students.

Two Great Dangers.

Herein lie two great dangers for India which have compelled Government to place the issues plainly before the country in the hope that its most enlightened and stable elements may clearly recognise the necessity of vigorous and united action to prevent a further extension of the mischief. Of these two latest developments the most immoral is undoubtedly the mischievous attack which has been made on the youth of the country who are to be sacrificed to the exigencies of a political campaign. It matters not to the leaders of the movement, if the foundations of home life are sapped and children set against their parents and teachers, provided their own ends are attained and the success of their campaign assured. The appeal to the illiterate and the ignorant is also fraught with very grave danger. It has already resulted in at least one deplorable crime and it is certain that the restless activity of the leaders who wander from one city to another stirring up excitement amongst the masses by inflammatory speeches and by the reiteration of false statements despite constant contradiction may at any moment result in serious outbreaks of disorder. The best weapon to combat both dangers lies in the practical help and sympathy of sober minded and moderate men and the Government therefore call on all who have the good of India at heart to organise themselves and take concerted measures to assist the cause of law and order by active opposition to the movement, by the exercise of their influence over the minds of the ignorant and the immature and by public exposure and denunciation of the evils of non-co-operation and of the anarchy to which it must inevitably lead. Government appreciate the action which has already been taken in this direction by men of liberal opinion and moderate mind throughout India and they congratulate the country more particularly on the manifestations of public displeasure which have occurred in regard to the mischievous attack on education. The opposition which has been offered to this phase of the movement by the trustees of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, by the authorities of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, by many other school authorities, by the great majority of teachers and parents and also by large sections of the student community itself is indeed a most hopeful feature in the situation. The Government realise that it is to enlightened public opinion they must chiefly trust for the dissipation of the danger that now envelopes India as it is on that same public opinion that India's political future must depend. It is in this trust that they have refrained in the past so far as is consistent with the public safety from repressive action, for, they consider that such action should only be employed in the last resort when indeed failure to adopt it would be a criminal betrayal of the people. How long, with due regard to their ultimate responsibility for the public safety, Government will be able to maintain that policy will depend largely on the success which attends the efforts of the moderate citizens to check the extension of the movement and keep its dangers within bounds."

No. G. 9638—G. M. 15-20-15, dated 17th November 1920.

(Patent.)

The following specification of an invention has been filed in accordance with Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Regulation XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations) and is open to inspection at the Mysore Government Secretariat on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and on payment of a fee of one rupee.

By the Standard Oil Co. of New York, of 26, Broadway, New York City, State of New York, U. S. A. Manufacturers.

"Improvements in obtaining products from Petroleum by decomposition of component hydrocarbons thereof."

No. G. 9705—G. M. 196-19-11, dated 18th November 1920.

(Patent.)

The following specification of an invention has been filed in accordance with Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Regulation, XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations) and is open to inspection at the Mysore Government Secretariat on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and on payment of a fee of one rupee.

By Mr. Neil McKechnie Barron of 28, Brackly Road, New Bachenham, Kent, England, Engineer.

"Impovements in or relating to sand-fitters."

No. G. 9748—*Legis.* 18-20-3, *dated* 19*th November* 1920.

Under Section 4 (2) of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to nominate Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer, B. A., as an additional member of the Legislative Council *vice* Dr. T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, resigned.

No. G. 10076—*Cts.* 72-20-2, *dated* 23*rd November* 1920.

Under Section 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to exempt Srimat Sri Lakshmi Prasanna Thirtha Sripadangalavaru of the Kundapura Sri Vyasarayaswami Mutt at Channapatna from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

No. G. 10124—*P. P.* 43-20-91, *dated* 23*rd November* 1920.

The following Notice No. 10013, dated 16th November 1920, issued by the Mysore Residency, is hereby republished for general information :—

His Majesty's Consul-General at Marseilles has brought to notice that French Authorities at Marseilles intend in future to forbid landing of persons arriving without a French visa to their passports. Travellers to and *via* France or intending to land at the Erench port are, therefore, instructed to obtain necessary visa before embarkation.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE.

No. R. 6210—*I. T.* 14-20-10, *dated* 23*rd November* 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 44 of the Mysore Income-tax, Regulation VI of 1920, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall not apply to the gratuities which are granted to non-pensionable subscribers to a Railway Provident Fund on their retirement, or in the event of their death while in service, to their widows or children dependent on them.

G. ARAVAMUDIENGAR,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 4658—*I. & C.* 166-20-24, *dated* 22*nd November* 1920.

It is hereby published for the information of the public that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have under Section 144 of the Mysore Companies Regulations, VIII of 1917, been pleased to grant a temporary certificate to Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, IV Main Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, authorising him to undertake the audit of accounts of Joint Stock Companies in the State for a period of two years in English and Kannada languages.

Date of issue 22nd November 1920.

No. 4663—*I. & C.* 166-20-26, *dated* 22*nd November* 1920.

It is hereby published for the information of the public that under Section 144 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to grant to Mr. Domlur Krishna Murthi, Clerk, Comptroller's Office, Bangalore, a certificate authorising him to undertake the audit of the accounts of Joint Stock Companies in the State in English and Kannada for a period of two years from this date.

This certificate expires on 22nd November 1922.

By Order,

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and Agriculture.

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

No. 1724—*Muz.* 648-18-9, *dated* 18*th November* 1920.

Mr. Tejurama Lala is appointed as an additional member of the Committee of management of Jaggulala's Dharmasala in Mysore.